

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

No. XXXVII. No. 5750.

第七十一年十一月廿一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALCAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane; Lombard Street; 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus; E.C. BAES & CO., 37, Walbrook; E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PINEAU, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO, and American Posts generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. DE MELLO & CO., Siccias, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months notice 3% per Annum.
6 " " 4% "
12 " " 5% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALSTYTHE, Esq.
Hon. E. R. BELLING, Hon. F. B. JOHNSON,
H. D. C. FORBES, Wm. RINER, Esq.
Esq., F. D. BARSON, Esq.
H. HOPFUS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai,...EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 per cent.
12 " " 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted, on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Cof. Manager.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue BEAUREGARD,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURTON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MADRAS, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HOMBOU,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FUCCHEW,
MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

London DABORN, THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. G. J. HAMBO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits, terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

To Let.

To Let.

NO. 8, OLD HATFIELD GATEWAY.

Appt. to Mr. DAVID SASSOON, Sons & Co.

Hongkong, November 25, 1881.

GEORGE DOWNS & CO. LTD.

Praya Head and Warf Road.

For Particulars, apply to

STEENSEN, & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

Notices of FITTINGS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13a/2

Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 20th of December, 1881, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Sales Room,

THE ANAMITE STEAMER

"L. T. A."

of about 38,000 Piculs Carrying Capacity.

And,

THE ANAMITE STEAMER

"S H U N - T I P,"

of about 4,800 Piculs Carrying Capacity.

The above VESSELS are in good Order and the BOILERS are quite new; they will be SOLD, as they are now lying at Yau Ma Tei, in Separate Lots.

TERMS.—Cash on the fall of the hammer. The Lots to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

SHUN WU YUEN & Co.,

No. 100, Wing Lok St.;

or to

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 17, 1881. de20

ART AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Baron STILLEFRIED, to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 22nd of December, 1881, at 2 p.m., at his Studio, Queen's Road, No. 6, next door to the Chartered Bank,—

A FIN COLLECTION OF

W. A. E. R. C. COLOURS,

To some of which First Prizes were awarded at late Exhibitions.

PHOTO CRAYONS, COLORED and PLAIN

PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., &c.

The above will be on view on Monday, the 12th December.

TERMS.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, December 9, 1881. de22

For Sale.

FASHIONABLE CARPETS FOR SALE,

NEWLY ARRIVED.

THE Undersigned has always on Hand

FOR SALE,

ASSORTED, FASHIONABLE

AND FRESH-COLOURED CARPETS.

SAM HING, STULTZ,

Taylor, Nos. 48 & 51, Queen's Road

Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 16, 1881. ja13

J. N. O. B. L. E.,

GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,

BEGS to intimate that he has JUST

RECEIVED a VERY FINE SELECTION

OF JEWELLERY, in the Latest Designs

and Highest Class of Workmanship.

SUITES in DIAMONDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, and PEACOCKS; BROOCHES, PENDANTS, LOCKETS, EARRINGS, GEMS' PINS and STUDS.

A Specially Selected ASSORTMENT of GEM

RINGS, of quality, style, finish and excellence of design.

SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE,

DRAWING and DINING-ROOM, CLOCKS,

CARRIAGE, CLOCKS, MODERN Gold and SILVER PENCIL CASES, OPERA and FIELD GLASSES; CHRISTENING PRESENTS, &c.

8, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, December 10, 1881. de12

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED BY THE PESHAWUR.

GENUINE PORT WINE.

R. B. M. D. S. & CO.

BLACK LABEL, with 3 Grapes, per

Quart.21/- per 1 doz. Case.

Quart.21/- per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

FOR SALE.

ROUTE 2,000 ft. MILNE & RICHARDSON'S

BLACK LABEL Metal BOURGOGNE

WINE, Nos. 18 & 19 (somewhat weak but in

fair good condition).

Apply to

J. V. JORGE,

At Messrs ROBERT & Co.

Hongkong, December 7, 1881. ja17

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS 1881.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TABLE DELICACIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.

OUR STOCK for the PRESENT SEASON is now Complete and Ready for INSPECTION.

PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCEMEAT, CHRISTMAS CAKES, FANCY BISCUITS, FRUITS in NOYEAU, SYRUP or BRANDY, CRYSTALLIZED and METZ FRUITS, ASSORTED CANDIED PEELS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and JORDAN ALMONDS, FRENCH PLUMS, FRENCH JAMS, JELLIES, &

FANCY SWEETS and CHOCOLATES.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE and YORK HAMS. FANCY SWEETS and CHOCOLATES.

All the Newest THINGS in COSAQUES—RURAL DELIGHT, YE OLD ENGLISH, ESTHETIC, QUITE TOO UTTERLY CONSUMATE, WHO WILL SAY YES! COUNTRY, MATHIMONY, FAMILY, ROMEO and JULIET, DUBLIN and LIVERPOOL CONFECTION, EXHIBITION of OLD MASTERS, CAPTIVATING, CLASSICAL, MAGIC

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.
METT FRUIT.

ASSORTED COSAQUES.
GALLARD & BOWSER'S CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CURRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

DAWN TENNIS SHOES.

KENTISH COB NUTS.

Ex STRAKER "Glenfiddie."

STILTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TEVENSON'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

FILBERTS.

COCOA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LEMIEUX & EPP'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTBURY & PAINIER'S BISCUITS.

FACE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINGEMEAT.

CHOCOLATE—MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BAWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HEDDICK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE,

THE GRAVES,

BREAKFAST CLARET,

SHERRIES & PORT.

SACQUÉ'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACQUÉ'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1, 2 & 3 star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BURGESS & CO.'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KIRKMAN'S LIL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENLEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BOKEE'S AND ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

EASTERN AND CALIFORNIA CHEESE.

BAUNLESS CODFISH.

Prime HAMS AND BACON.

EGG CAVIAR.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH AND APPLE BUTTER.

Fielded OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-POOK in kegs and pieces.

Parson MACKREL in 5 lb cans.

Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Desert FRUITS in ½ lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINGEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

McCart's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

CALIFORNIA BACKE.

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

CUILTS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.

Ginger OAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

EYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED OIGAARS.

This New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 and 10 ozs Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING AND SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, December 8, 1881.

Intimations:

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A H - Y O N & Co.,
S H I P ' S C O M P A R A D O R E,
S T E V E D O R E,
B A L L A S T E R A N D W A T E R S U P P L I E R,
Hongkong and Whampoa, of the name
Proprietary.

Keep on hand and for Sale, well resorted
Oldman's Stores and Coal of all kinds.

Shipping supplied at the shortest notice with
all kinds of Ballast and fresh Pro-

visions at moderate charges.

F 59, WING HING STREET.

Hongkong, June 15, 1881.

1881.

To MESSRS JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

General Agents of The Canton Insur-

ance Office, Limited,

Hongkong.

GENTLEMEN,

enclose you the sum of \$100, being a
deposit of \$10 per Share on... Shares in
the above-named Company, and request
you to allot to... the number of Shares
upon the terms of the Company's Pro-

spectus, dated the 8th December, 1881, and
hereby agree to accept the same or any
smaller number that may be allotted to...
and to pay the balance of \$40 per Share on
Allocation as provided by the said Pro-

spectus, and... authorize you to register
the holder of the said Shares.

... agree to subscribe the Articles of
Association when required.

Name in full

Address

Description

Date

Signature

Intimations:

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamer
"Amer,"
Capt. C. H. HORNEMANN, will
be despatched for the
above Port on MONDAY, the 19th Inst., at
3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, December 17, 1881.

deco

The usual hours will be observed in closing
the Mails, &c.

HOLES OF CLOSING

THE FRENCH MAIL

The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by the French Contract

Packet:

Day before departure (or Saturday of the de-

parture on Monday),

6 p.m.—Post Office closed.

7 p.m.—Post Office closed, except the

Nuitz Box, which is always

open out of Office hours.

Days of departure:

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

8 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter
and packages ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late

Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fees of 10 cents until

11.30 a.m.—When the Post Office closes

entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on
board the packet with Late

Fees of 10 cents until time of

departure.

12 a.m.—Post Office opens.

1 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter
and packages ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late

Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fees of 10 cents until

11.30 a.m.—When the Post Office closes

entirely.

12 a.m.—Post Office opens.

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5750. DECEMBER 17, 1881.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next American Mail may be expected on Wednesday, the 21st instant, by the P. M. S. S. Company's steamer, the *Rio de Janeiro*, which brings on San Francisco dates to 15th November.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Matins—Vespers, 181 Appendix (Single); Psalms, Hayes 88 and 69; Te Deum, Haking in C.; Benedic, Monk 123; Anthem, "I will call upon the Lord"; Kyrie, Missa de Angelis; Hymn, 308; Evensong—Psalms, 103; Turners 104; Holiness—Magnificat, 166 Appendix (Single); Nunc Dimittis, 171 Appendix (Single); Hymn, 266; Hymn, 49.

The thermometer at the Gap this morning fell as low as 47 degrees, and was down to 53 degrees on the lower levels.

H. G. G. M.'s Corvette Slosh, 19, Captain See Von Blanc, arrived here this forenoon from Amy, and exchanged the usual salute with the shore battery on taking up her moorings in the man-of-war anchorage.

We are requested to state that the distribution of Prizes will take place at the Public School; St Paul's College, on Tuesday, the 20th, at 11.30. His Excellency the Governor has promised to distribute the Prizes if possible.

The following are the changes that have taken place to-day in connection with the several docks:—the German barque *Oriental* docked at Aberdeen; H.M.S. *Moorhen*, the British barque *Inzu*, and the German barque *Hermine* went into dock at Kau-lung; and the Spanish dispatch vessel *Marques del Duero* left.

The Gazette of to-day's date announced that His Excellency the Governor has, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, directed that the following day be observed as Public Holidays throughout the Government Department, viz., Christmas Eve; Monday, the 26th December; Tuesday, the 27th December; and Monday, the 2nd January, 1882. The same Gazette notifies the substitution of a new table of the Rates of Postage, which is to come into operation on the 1st day of January 1882.

A MEETING of the Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, E. C., was held last night, at which the Worshipful Master appointed his Lodge officers for the next twelve months. The following is now the complete list:—Worshipful Master, Bro. W. Danby; Senior Warden, Bro. F. B. C. Ayres; Junior Warden, Bro. E. Georg; Chaplain, Bro. Rev. G. G. Booth; Treasurer, Bro. R. Lyall; Secretary, Bro. F. A. Hazlewood; Senior Deacon, Bro. Paul Jordan; Junior Deacon, Bro. A. Wooley; Organist, Bro. W. Brewer; Inner Guard, Bro. A. N. E. Judah; Director of Ceremonies, Bro. E. MacLean; Steward, Bro. H. Mattock; and Tyler, Bro. J. Grimes.

The third trial heat of the pair oars for the "Ladies Purse" was rowed this afternoon, at 4.30 p.m., over the mile course. Fisher and Angier got the best start, and rowing in splendid form drew away from the other boats the whole way, winning easily by about 6 lengths; time 8 min. 27 sec. Levett and Murray second; and Holliday and Buck last. The result of these trial heats, therefore, is that Bennett and Young, Sampson and Hughes, Fisher and Angier row for the "Ladies Purse," and Levett and Murray row in the pair-oared race on the second day. There is every prospect of a hardy-contested race for the "Ladies Purse" this year.

These sixty odd squatters who were summoned before the Magistrate yesterday for their unauthorized occupation of Crown lands again appeared before Mr. Wedgwood in the Police Court this morning. They were informed that as they had failed to prove that they had any authority for the erection of their huts on the lands in question, and as the Government had decided that they should no longer remain in undisturbed possession, there was nothing for them but that they must remove their belongings as early as possible. He demanded the further consideration of the matter for a week to enable them in the meantime to go elsewhere at the same time informing them that if any of them had growing crops on the land which they could not at once gather in, any application with respect to the same would no doubt receive the attention of the Government. The parties, who seemed tolerably comfortable and well-to-do people of their class, then left the Court, apparently well satisfied with the arrangement made by the Magistrate.

A LEXICARY report of the proceedings arising out of the seizure recently of treasure at Kobe is published in the *Hiro News*. An action was brought by the Japanese Government against the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on the 2nd inst., where in the defendants were called upon to show cause why three boxes of treasure belonging to them should not be confiscated for being dealt with contrary to Regulation III. of the regulations under which trade between Great Britain and Japan is conducted, or containing prohibited articles. A question was raised by the solicitor who appeared for the Bank, as to whether they were there as agents or merely debtors, and he concluded that the former cause would not be met in the latter. Other questions were raised as to the nature of the boxes, and finally the court was adjourned, and the Bank was given

then "charged" with attempting to pass prohibited articles, to which its solicitor pleaded not guilty. Evidence was heard at great length, and judgment was ultimately given in favour of the Bank, although the judge said grave irregularities had apparently been committed.

The annual bazaar in aid of the Asile de la Sainte-Enfance was opened in the St. George's Hall, City Hall; to-day by His Excellency the Governor, who, accompanied by Lady Honnessy, arrived shortly after two o'clock. The opening was devoid of formality, no speech being made by His Excellency. This institution has done much good work since its establishment in the Colony, and is really deserving of public sympathy and support. A large number of women and girls are taken care of by the Sisters, who train and educate the latter. The stalls were set round the room, and were covered by a variety of articles, both for use and ornament, laid out in such a manner to tempt the eye and lure the dollar from the pocket. At the foot of the room was the refreshment stall, very prettily decorated with flowers and plants, and presided over by Lady Honnessy, where the wearied purchaser could gather strength from a cup of coffee for further purchases. Couches were placed in the centre of the room. The whole of the arrangements were very tasteful, and the hall looked well, although the walls would stand a little decoration. The ladies who were entrusted with the duty of extracting the "dollar" from the visitors were—Lady Honnessy, Mrs. Fraser-Smith, Mrs. Gossman, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Rosario, Mrs. Vogel, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Squier, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Lemaire, Mrs. Almada Remondos, Mrs. Herrmann, Mrs. Olcott, Mrs. Coxon and Mrs. Anton. The attendance during the afternoon was good, and we understand that a very good business was done by the fair-variety of varieties. The band of the French flag-ship *Themis* gave their services, and at intervals during the afternoon played selections. The music was rather too powerful for comfortable conversation being indulged in.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
(Before Hon. Francis Snowden, Acting Chief-Justice.)
Saturday, Dec. 17.

Lee King Yik and five others partners in the Tuk King firm, trading in foreign goods, were adjudicated bankrupts. Their liabilities were \$12,934, and their assets \$9337.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the bankrupts. Mr. Mossop presented a petition on behalf of Quok Pak Shing trading under the name of Sing Lee. Mr. Mossop mentioned that all the creditors of the bankrupt with one exception were willing to assist him, but this one took out an execution against him. The liabilities were \$143,000, and the assets \$139,000, a large portion of which could be realized. The petition was granted.

Police Intelligence.
(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)
Saturday, Dec. 17.

DEATHS AND DISORDERLY.

Robert Samuel Jerrard, seaman, on board the British barque *Kestrel*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Hollywood Road, on the 16th inst. Mahomed Hussain, F. C. 520, said that defendant had received some drink at a large shop in Hollywood Road for which he refused to pay. He apprehended the prisoner, who then struggled with him and caused considerable disturbance.

Defendant said he wasn't drunk, and having only come out of gaol yesterday did not wish to go back. He admitted three previous connections within the last three months for similar offences. Fined 20/- or 21 days' imprisonment.

LAWCRAFT.
Wong Ah was sent ten days to prison for having unlawful possession of two boxes of wood on Praya West, on the 18th instant.

DRUNK AND REFUSING TO PAY CHAIR-HIRE.
Robert Russell, seaman unemployed, was brought yesterday to No. 7 Station, drunk. Defendant was charged by cooies with refusing to pay chair-hire.

Defendant said he had no money. Fined 50 cents or two days' imprisonment.

THE TAI-TAM ATTACK.

The seven men charged with the armed attack on a house in the village of Tai-tam were again placed in the dock this morning. Mr. Holmes, of the firm of Stephens and Holmes, again appeared on behalf of the prisoners.

Chas. A. Lee, recalled at Mr. Holmes' request, said he did not recognize many of these prisoners. He remembered the night of attack. The thieves remained in the house about five minutes. There was great confusion, but witness was not frightened. He was standing in a side room, (witness here pointed out the room in which the plan produced).

By Dr. Stewart.—He knew the room.

By Mr. Holmes.—He was standing there when the thieves entered. The door of the ancestral hall was opened by him, and the intruders had not come in in a rush, but one by one. The seventh prisoner attacked to stab him. There was a dim light given by a Chinese lamp in the doorway. He remained standing in the hall until the prisoners had left, and during that time was not frightened. Had never seen the seventh prisoner previous to that occasion except any person like him. Saw the seventh prisoner again with the police on the 27th November. Had not seen any of the others since then.

Mr. Holmes then said he did not propose to examine the police and supposed that His Worship would probably admit the case, on the evidence given to the Supreme Court. He reserved the prisoner's defence until then.

J. C. Duthie, 21, then corroborated Stephens' grant's evidence as to the appearance of five of the prisoners.

His Worship afterwards remanded the case till Tuesday next.

STEALING OF THE CHINESE SEAL.

Wong Arik and five others, the owner and members of the Kam-ki fishing junk, were remanded on remand, on a charge of

four charges are now preferred against these men.

The first was that in which Lai Tack Sing, a widow residing in the village of Ty Ho, the owner of a small boat with which he plies for hire. On the 28th ultimo she, company with two other boatwomen, took a man as a passenger from Yu Kok to Mich Wan. On the return journey, after landing this man at his destination, she was attacked by a party of men in a fishing junk, some of whom she was able to identify amongst the prisoners in the dock.

BREACH OF HOTEL LUKEHAN.

Frederick Lindo, proprietor of the Star Hotel, appeared on remand from yesterday, charged with supplying liquor to a drunken man in breach of his licensing certificate.

No further evidence was called for the prosecution, and defendant called upon the three men, Indian seamen of the steamship *Japan*, who had been served with liquor on the occasion from which the present case arose.

The first witness was the man who had been drunk at the time referred to; but he had no recollection of what had occurred in the house at all, except what he had seen told.

The second witness said that he and the two other men who had accompanied him, including the last witness, had been served with spirit in defendant's house.

He said last witness was drunk, but he was served with liquor as well as the other.

His Worship: Could you identify any of the men you see before you?

Witness: No, I cannot identify any of them because I have but one eye, which is not good, and it was very dark. We then made our way to Ping Chow, and the next day we had nothing to eat, as the pier had all our food. We got to Ping Chow on the 30th ult., and the next day we left for home. I identify the hood, bag and shoe in course as some of my property which was taken from the junk by the pirates.

As a master of a stone junk, No. 252, belonging to Toong Kong, said on the 23rd ult. my boat was anchored at Ping Chow to get in stones. We were asleep on board; I was in the cabin with my wife and daughter; and my crew of seven men were sleeping in the fo'c'sle. We went to rest at about six o'clock, and there were then no boats in sight. At midnight some men came into my cabin, I had no light, but I could see there were three men with swords. The leader searched me and took away 24 pieces of clothing value \$26, four muskets, value \$9, and also rice, buckshot, ratten pillow, rice measure, brass ladle, blue cotton bag and the rice bag in court. They also took away my anchor, value \$4, a rope, value \$2.50, which I have seen on board the prisoner's boat used as a part of the tackle. They also damaged ropes on board the ship by cutting them to the extent of \$8. Besides the three men who came to my cabin, there were others on board. How many I do not know.

Four muskets were here brought into Court which the witness identified as his property, taken as he described above. He was unable to identify any of the prisoners as being the men who plundered his boat.

His Worship: Was anyone wounded on board your boat?

Witness: My wife's wrist was cut by having a judge handle snatched from it, value \$2.

By the fifth defendant.—Why did not you and your men resist the thieves?

Witness: There were 10 of them, and the hatchets of the fo'c'sle were nailed down so that my crew could not help me.

The fourth charge was made by Tuk Sing master of the stone junk, No. 141, belonging to Hongkong, said: On the 9th moon Chinese, about the middle of November he had forgot the day, but had reported it to the Police.

Inspector Swanson said the matter was reported, but he was unable to get the report as the office was closed.

The complainant continued: My boat was anchored at Ping-chow about a month ago. I went to sleep about dark, with my wife and seven children in the main-hold, my crew being asleep forward. About 10 o'clock I heard a noise, and I saw four men in the fo'c'sle, two with daggers and these two men holding their weapons at my chest asked me where my money was, adding, that I had better hand the money over or they would stab me. The fourth and sixth prisoners were the two men who did this.

By His Worship.—I had no light in the cabin, but the thieves lit matches, and I am perfectly certain that the fourth and sixth defendants were in the cabin.

The men took away thirty-three pieces of clothing belonging to my wife and family, value about \$35; three quilts, worth \$9; a silver bangle, worth \$3; and two pairs of ear-rings, value \$2. I identify the two pangs, opium pipe, opium lamp, also several articles of old clothing and bag as property removed.

By the thieves:—A jacket belonging to myself I found the fourth prisoner wearing in Gaol on the 16th inst.

The first prisoner asked witness how he made up the value of \$95 for the cloths he lost, to which the witness replied that two silk jackets were taken with two sets of silver buttons, worth \$1.50; twenty pieces of black calico, value about \$1.20.

Prisoner: Do you call an umbrella an article of clothing? No; I had forgot that.

How do you know there were ten men on board? I came up on deck as the men were going away and saw about ten persons. What was the size of my boat?

His Worship pointed out to the prisoner that by the way in which the last question was put he admitted his presence there, and as he was unrepresented he would allow him to put the question as the boat. The prisoner wished the question to remain as he had stated it.

The witness then replied that he was unable to give the size of the boat.

As to the fourth prisoner, witness said he identified the jacket (prisoner) was wearing in Gaol by the hole in the front. There were other holes in the jacket, but he could not say how many.

The prisoner became angry on hearing this, and addressed the witness in loud tones, but a threat from His Worship of being placed in the stocks outside silenced him.

The sixth prisoner asked witness why he did not tell the matter to the mandarin at Ping Chow—which witness answered there was no mandarin there.

His Worship remanded the case till Saturday, 24th inst.

STEALING BOATS.

Chung Yung Chi was charged, on remand from yesterday, at the instance of Ohung Fuk, with stealing a pair of boots and a bag to the value of \$8, on the 10th inst.

The complainant stated that he was engaged removing his brother's furniture from the house in Pottinger Street to a house in Graham Street. He procured defendant to convey in his junksome some firewood, a pair of boots and other articles, all inside a basket. Arrived at the house in Graham Street defendant placed the basket on witness's shoulders to carry upstairs. When he opened the basket the boots and bag were found to be missing. He went downstairs but defendant was gone. A message from the Police Station caused him to go there, where he found the boots, and the prisoner in charge.

RETRIBUTION OF THE CHINESE.

Wong Arik and five others, the owner and members of the Kam-ki fishing junk, were remanded on remand, on a charge of

defendant said that the complainant left the boat in his junksome and he did not perceive them till sometime after. Other evidence was given in support of the charge. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

of the land laws." We are somewhat curious to know why the genius presides over Reuter in Hongkong altered the above telegram when transmitting it to Shanghai. Our readers will find on reference to our last issue published contained two words more than appear in the above. Now we understand that Shanghai is supplied by Reuter with a certain number of words per month, and it is therefore obvious to our interest that the messages forwarded here should not contain superfluous words, especially when these render news less definite.

A TIENTOON Correspondent writes:—We

note the arrival at this port of the S.M.S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yelton*. She had on board a second instalment consisting of six 7-inch Armstrong guns, each weighing 8 tons. These guns with their accompanying carriages and platforms were manufactured at the King's Arsenal, by the Chinese. Projectiles are expected from the same manufacturer. The guns and carriages are splendid specimens of native workmanship, and we congratulate the Chinese authorities on the excellent results achieved.

H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales was born on the 8th January, 1864, and H.R.H. Prince Frederick Ernest of Wales on the 3rd June, 1865.

The former was therefore 17 years of age in January last, and the latter was 16 in June.

It is intended that Prince George only shall be a sailor, but the choice of the navy as a practical training-field

for both princes has given great satisfaction.

Prince Albert Victor is prevented from adopting the navy as a profession owing to his constitutional position as eldest son of the Heir Apparent to the Throne.

The Princes received some preliminary education in the training-ships

Britannia, and then joined the *Bacchante* as cadets.

During their first voyage to the West Indies they were promoted to the rank of midshipmen, and they still occupy that rank in the same vessel. In their cruise with the squadron they have mixed a good deal with the officers of all the vessels, with whom they are well liked.

They have also received a good deal of instruction in navigation, seamanship and gunnery.

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COLONEL GORDON IN CHINA.

The following letter was published in the *Australasia*, in answer to some statements made by a correspondent signing himself "Vagabond," in speaking of the share Colonel Gordon bore in the massacre at Soochow:

Sir.—In *The Australasia* of the 15th inst. I observe a melancholy proof that the notorious "strike played upon travellers" have not become things of the past. We have heard much lately of the importation of adulterated tea from China, but I question whether any can ever surpass such a charge as the facts concerning the capture of Soochow have undergone in the narrative furnished to your correspondent: "The Vagabond," by a division son of a Taiping rebel.

For brevity's sake I will cull from the "Vagabond's" letter a few of the statements made to him:

"1. The great Taiping rebellion... suppressed by the American General Ward and the English Colonial Gordon."

"2. The Taiping Wang was besieged in Soochow by our Gordon and the Government. Gordon gave his word that all should be treated fairly as prisoners of war."

The gates were thrown open. The Tartar butcher Li Hung Chow gave his orders, and all were killed. They say:

"try to find Li Hung Chow; that he would have shot him in his anger for being thus dishonoured. But the next day his Scotch captain prevailed, or Li Hung Chow was too powerful. This is all true. Ask any European."

On the foregoing matters "The Vagabond" says:

"3. I did make inquiries, and found the Taiping correct."

I fear that "any European" appealed to must if he considered these statements, have concluded to deceive.

1. Ward did not see the rebellion suppressed. He collected the original materials of what became under Colonel Gordon the "Ever-victorious Army," but it did little during his lifetime.

2. His predecessor (Burgess) was dismissed, the force was

for a time commanded by Captain Holland.

Early in 1863 the main body sustained under him a disastrous defeat at Taitan, losing many men and some guns, while another part of the force was defeated elsewhere (Fusian). Then General Steavely (Colonel then Captain and Brevet-Major) Gordon at the head of the force, and then commenced its career of triumph.

3. Your correspondent's informant spoke of "the Taiping Wang" as if there were only one such person, and it might be supposed that, being an invincible monarch, the chief person among the rebels (according to him), indeed, called *par excellence* the Taiping Wang was in Soochow. But he was far from Nanking, and never saw Soochow. "Wang" merely means prince, and there were between 20 and 30 well-known Taiping Wangs at various epochs of the rebellion. Several were killed at Soochow.

So far was Gordon from being an accomplice in the atrocious slaughter of the Wangs on their surrender to Li Hung-chang (not Li-hung-chow) that Gordon was ignorant of the fact until the following morning. So indignant was he when it became known to him, that the way Li Hung-chang kept out of his way. So untrue is it that "the next day Gordon's Scotch captain prevailed, or Li-hung-chang was too powerful" that it was neither next day, next week, nor next month that he consented to serve where such crimes could be tolerated. Not only the English Minister at Peking and other English authorities, but the Chinese functionaries, strove in vain to induce him to take the field. Fearing of distinction or pecuniary reward was declined. He informed the Emperor that "owing to the circumstances which occurred since the capture of Soochow he was unable to receive any mark of His Majesty the Emperor's recognition."

The English Minister, Sir F. Bruce, at last found a remedy. He obtained "a positive promise in writing that in cases of capitulation where Gordon was present nothing was to be done without his consent, and he informed Prince Kung that it was 'upon the faith of this engagement' that Gordon would act."

Sir F. Bruce informed the Secretary of State (12th July, 1864) that Gordon's disinterestedness has elevated our national character in the eyes of the Chinese. Not only has he refused any pecuniary reward, but he has spent more than his pay in contributing to the comfort of the officers who served under him, and in assuring the distress of the starving population, whom he relieved from the yoke of their oppressors. Indeed, the feeling that impelled him to resume operations after the fall of Soochow was one of the purest humanity. He sought to save the districts that had been ravaged from a repetition of the misery entailed upon them by this cruel civil war.

These being the authentic facts respecting Colonel Gordon's conduct at Soochow, you will perhaps agree with me that your correspondent was imposed upon, and will gladly insert this explanation. As the *Australasia* has a wide circulation, not only within, but beyond Victoria, it is only just that the antecedents should follow the same.

G. W. RUSDEN.

THE PEARL FISHERIES OF QUEENSLAND.

(From the London Standard.)

Australia has been so long associated exclusively with mutton and wool, corn, gold, and a potent wine to which the British palate has not yet got educated, that Lieutenant Dr. Hoghton's report, which was published yesterday, on the pearl fisheries of Queensland will, for many of his countrymen, possess all the charms of novelty.

Though neither in size nor in water can the pearls of Torres Strait and West Australia compare with those of Ceylon, Panama, the West Indies, or the Persian Gulf, yet the shells within which they grow are much more valuable to the cabinet and button makers than those which yield the finer pearls of the Orient, and Tropical America. Indeed, the pearl fisheries of Australia, and those of the narrow strait between Cape York and New Guinea, are for the most part pursued for the sake of the pearls than for the shells of the pearl oyster.

These "fisheries" have been worked for a number of years, but not only the necessity of protecting the British subjects settled on them compelled us, less than two years ago, to annex the islands in Torres Strait, it is probable that the pearl divers of the south would have continued to attract little notice. The trade is, however, assuming considerable importance. Eleven firms, employing nearly 100 boats, are engaged in it, and the estimated value of the shells exported is set down at from £20,000 to £70,000. The divers are, on the average, paid low wages, but they have a percentage on the cargo, and in most cases receive as a perquisite any small pearls which the oysters may contain. These are, as a rule, of little value, the huge shell,

weighing from 3 lbs. to 10 lbs., being the portion of the mollusc held in most esteem.

A ton of these will bring from £120 to £280 in the English market, so that the capital embarked in the business frequently returns 200 per cent and 300 per cent in the twelve months. Even the divers will earn in good seasons from £200 to £340 a piece, which is dissipated in a few months among the grog-shops of Somerset, or as anticipated by debts contracted with the salamanders in the service of the Sydney "merchant" engaged in the venture. Unlike the "Gingalo" divers, the Torrens Strait and Pacific fishers do not use artificial means to sink themselves.

They simply dive, detach the shells, and rise to the surface frequently with an oyster under each arm. The shells are opened at once, and the pearls, if any, extracted. The divers then rest for a time, dining, if hungry, on the last of the mutton, the calummaria, and meat! when mad is thrown, some of it is sure to stick. There scarcely lives the woman over whom the breath of scandal has not passed at one time or other.

"Now they inferred looks, and eyes,

At every word a reputation dies."

There is nothing so disgusting as to see a number of women, and men too, for the matter of that, whispering together, wagging their jaws and shaking their heads;

or if in more polite society, they

"Convey a libel in a frown,

And win a reputation down;

Or, by the tossing of the fan,

Describe the lady and the man."

The prevalence of slander is lamentable.

In my opinion the receiver is worse than the thief yet how few of us are kind and brave enough to try to arrest or turn aside the flow of what spreads like an inundation, gathering and accumulating as it rolls onwards!

A poet says that "Evil is the sum of want of thought as much as want of heart," had he said by determined persistent "thought," he would have been nearer the mark. I think if the pitiful sentence "God shall curse thee, O thou false tongue" was printed in illuminated letters and hung up in every ladies' reception room and boudoir, it might, perhaps, cause some few to pause ere they ruined or detracted from their sisters' fair fame for their own self-enjoyment. If the talking of our neighbours behind their backs is bad in woman, it is still worse when practised by men, and I regret to say the superior sex are not above indulging in the pernicious habit, though, happily, the habit is as exceptional with them as it is common with women, and there is this difference, generally, between them—more truly relate the anecdote, while women persuey the story. How many are the sorrows and broken lives that I could relate, within my experience, that this reprehensible practice has caused.

One case I remember is that quite pitiful.

When his predecessor (Burgess) was dismissed, the force was

for a time commanded by Captain Holland.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries of the Far East*, is issued at intervals of five months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endorsements are made to present a record in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (short references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All can learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are inserting about China. The lecture on "Chinese Poetry" in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Traveller's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as to some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Yue King*, by the Rev. E. J. Elte, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Fung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper received under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australasia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves satisfied in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. The English journals it contains Editorials, with Local Shipping, and Commercial news and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the two may be sent to:

GEO. MURRAY HAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMERCIAL AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

The Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, pens, Correspondence, Letters, &c., and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office regularly filed for the inspection of Masters and the Public.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Kowloon shore are marked *a*, and those in the body of the shipping or midway between each shore are marked *b*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- From Green Island to the Gas Works.
- From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
- From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
- From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
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6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

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2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

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